THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITERS OF MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, June 21, 1861. Sin-The Board of Visiters invited to be present at the general examination of cadets of the West Point Military Academy, for the year 1861, and instructed to attend to various other duties specifically a merated in their letters of invitation, beg leave respectfully to submit the

following report:—
That, in compliance with instructions, they assembled at the Military Academy on the 10th day of June, and or-ganized by the appointment of a president and secretary. Immediately after the organization the Board of Visiters, under the escort of the Superintendent and members ters, under the escert of the separation of the academic etaff, proceeded to make the usual examination of the buildings of the institution.

Each day, between the hours of nine A. M. and three

P. M., for several successive days, was devoted to the examination of the various classes remaining at the insti-tution on the subjects which formed their courses of in-

aubdivide themselves into more than two committees, corresponding to the two committees of the Academic Board. The result of their examination will be communicated under appropriate heads.

INSTRUCTION.

The average proficiency of the cadets of the Military Academy, as determined by the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the examination, was fair, but it appears avident that although many in the upper sections exhibited a high degree of intellectual culture, a large proportion in the lower sections fell below the standard which the country expects, and should require in this institution.

proportion in the lower rections fell below the standard which the country expects, and should require in this institution.

This diversity of talent in members of the same class must seriously interfere with the course of instruction, which, if adapted to intellects of the highest grade, could not be followed by those of inferior capacity, and if arranged for a standard of medicerity, would not secure the profisency which the honor of the nation and the public interest imperatively require.

In regard to the details of instruction, the Board of Visictes are of the opinion that the Academic Board—comprising as it does gentlemen of the highest order of intellectual attainments; of national reputation in their respective departments, of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, familiar by the experience of years with the details and routine of their respective departments, fully acquainted with the wants of the service, and actuated by a desire to make the Military Academy an instrumentality of the highest usefulness—should always be consulted in reference to the effect of any proposed changes in the programme of studies and exercises, and that the recommendations of the Academic Board should be carried out unless good reasons shall be found to exist for the contrary. It is believed that much inconvenience and positive injury have resulted from sudden and arbitrary changes within the last few years.

Much diversity of opinion appears to have existed in the reports of former boards of visiters on the question whether permanency or rotation among the instructors is most conducive to the interests of the service. The opinion of the undersigned is that the heads of the departments of instruction should be permanent, in order that the highest order of proficiency may be attainable, but that the four years "tile of rotation as applied to assistant instructors is perhaps the bost possible for themselves and for the service.

The rotation should be made subject to the following conditions:—

1. No assistant instructor should be changed except at the end of an academic year, unless required by some extraordinary contingency.

2. The head of each department should have the privilege of nominating his assistants, as he is obviously best qualified, from his knowledge of graduates, to select individuals fitted to give instruction, while his own reputation, involved in the success of his department, is a guarantee that no improper selection would be made. Even if made, the evil would be but temporary, as rotation at the end of four years would provide a remedy.

In favor of rotation as applicable to assistant instructors, it may be observed that the possibility of being called upon to act as assistant instructors would stimulate officers of the army to increased diligence is study, at the same time it is the opinion of the Board that the rule of rotation should in certain cases be suspended in favor of first assistant professors of eminent ability and promise. As to the length of the course, the Board of Visiters concur with the Academic Board in the opinion, that with a proper programme of studies and an improved system in the aplection of cadets, four years, while it is more economical than five, will be amply sufficient to secure all that is or should be expected of the institution, but that neither five, or even six years, would be sufficient for the inferior grade of intellect too often sent to the Academy, to become respectable, much less creditable. The fate which mean for life, and becomes a barrier to future progress elsewhere. Inferior ability, even mediocrity, should find no place at the Military Academy; then would rejection, with its attendant consequences, be less frequent, and a four years' course be found to be aufficient. The real cause of difficulty his not in the length of the course itself, but in the inferior of making cadet appointments. Some suggestions in reference to the remedy to be provided, may with propriety be submitted in this connection.

The candidates for admission shoul

making cadet appointments. Some suggestions in reference to the remedy to be provided, may with propriety be submitted in this connection.

The candidates for admission should be, as bretefore, selected from any class of society. The Academy should be open to all, without reference to perronage, wealth, or so cial position. But little influence should be attached to provious intellectual attainments, but much to natural talents, physical viger and moral character. Inasmuch as the expenses of the Military Academy are gaid by government, and as great competition exists for the privilege of admission, the nation has a right to, and can and should secure the highest order of talent and most eminent qualification in the prespective graduates of the Military Academy. It is not right that individual partialities should entail upon government the expense of attempting to educate a youth of inferior abilities when the same expenditure might give the nation a cultivated mind of the highest order, repaying perhaps an hundred field in substantial benefits the cost of its development, and reflecting, even to the Old World, a lustre upon the repetation of the country.

It is believed that the present mode of appointing cadets is attended with many evils and is liable to much abuse. It may be difficult to secure a change of systim but the Board; believe that difficulties, or upon a probabilities or securing favorable again them so recommendation, should not prevarion expressing far as to induce them to refere to be right or an opinion. Whatever the kas of the institution and of proper, and for the best infimented without hesitation, to make 1-by favor, will always be subject to great but all and a vacancy is about to occur in any Congressional but but all and a vacancy is about to occur in any Congressional but but all and a vacancy is about to occur in any Congressional but but all and a vacancy is about to occur in any Congressional

but sirplen a vacancy is about to occur in any Congressional district, the member from that district is usually beset with hosts of applicants. He can nominate but one individual; the rest are disappointed; many of them, perhaps, vindictive. His nomination is, in many cases, determined more by the political influence of the friends of the nominee than by his fitness to receive the appointment.

perhaps, vinetice. The statement of the nominee than by his fitness to receive the appointment.

If, instead of a single individual, the member from each district should be allowed to nominate a large number—not less or more than would be included within certain reasonable limits—who would be examined by an impartial commission with reference to a standard prescribed by the War Department, and a certificate given in each district to the individual best qualified, who should receive the appointment, much of the difficulty, if not the whole of it, would be at once removed.

Without attempting to fill up the details of a system, the following general outline is presented—

1. When a vacancy occurs in any Congressional district, the member of Congress from the district shall nominate any number of young men, not less than ten nor more than twenty four, of suitable age and qualifications, as candidates for admission.

2. The candidates, assembled at some convenient place in each district, who shall be examined by a commission of three persons appointed by the member of Congress from that district, who shall certify the name of the individual so certified shall be recommended to receive the appointment.

3. The qualifications requisite for admission shall be a knowledge of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, to the extent usually taught in common schools; but in deciding upon the "claims of an applicant particular inquires should be made as to his previous opportunities for receiving instruction. His antecedents should be reading with special reference to the probabilities of success in the future. Less value should be attached to intellectual development resulting from long application underfavorable circumstances, than to more limited attainments secured by perseverance under difficulties of condition. It should be remembered that some of the most brilliant graduates of the Milita-Academy were men who entered with very limited attainments, secured by energy and perseverance, with out the advantages of wealth

and that graduates of other institutions have sometimes been left by them far in the rear in the race of competition.

The commission should decide upon the claims of applicants upon such instructions as the War Department could readily prepare, and it is reasonable to presume that a regard for the reputation of the State would secure in the commission the requisite care that its representatives in the Military Academy would be such as would not discredit their recommendation.

Such a system, which has the high sanction of European precedent in the competition for appointments, and which would probably secure the best applicant in an average of twenty, would greatly elevate the standard of intellectual attainments, render the rejection, as at present, of nearly two-thirds of all who are appointed unnecessary, and remove from the Military Academy the bosportion must annually be found deficient.

The Board are of the opinion that all the members of the first class should be practically exercised in the duties of captains and heutenants at drill, and occasionally direct the evolutions of buttalions and of batteries, under charge of one of the instructors of necities.

The Board searn with much gratification that the facilities for cavalry and light artiflery exercises recently removed from the Military Academy, have been ordered to be restored; it is highly desirable that the instruction in these important arms of the service should not be neglected.

lected.

In the chemical department very little addition has been made to the apparatus for a period of thirty years, during which time the great progress in useful and important discoveries and improvements renders chemistry almost a new science. In many of its branches the most wonderful progress has been made; but the apparatus is entirely behind the ago, and insufficient for the purposes of illustration.

An increase in the cabinet for instruction in mineralo-gy, geology and paleontology, is highly important, in or-

der that officers of the army may be qualified to make observations in remote localities, to which they are often sent, and formish correct and valuable data for scientific and practical purposes.

For further information in regard to the wants of this department reference may be made to the report of the commission appointed under the act of Congress of June 21, 1850 (Senate Dec. No. 3, page 142), where the subject is fully explained by the professor to whom this department is intrusted. The statements therein contained are recommended to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

It is regarded as highly important that practical instruction in the use of telegraphic instruments be given each year to the first class before graduating, and the Board of Visiters recommend that apparatus for this purpose be procured and a competent instructor be employed.

Since the transfer of Captain Benton to another post, the instructor of ordnance has been performing the duties of chief of the department with less than the compensation to which he scens entitled.

The mitructor of ordnance and gunnery is a member of the Academic card Rand chief of a separate department of instruction; but the present incombent having merely the rank of heatenant, his compensation is less than that of the assistant professors, who are assistants only, and who are all his juniors in army rank.

The committee appointed under the act of June 21, 1860, herombefore referred to, recommend in their report (page 13), "that the instructor of ordnance and gunnery receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers, who are assistant professor of cities, the present instructor of ordnance and gunnery receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers. When transferred to a higher department, with more responsibility and labor, the compensation, owing to a defect in the present law, was reduced to that of heutenant of artillery.

As the just claims of this department have probably been overlooked, it is recommended that the effect in

place.

Even during the examination exercises, and in presence of the Board of Visiters, a number of cadets, including several of the graduating class, when required to perform an evolution not perfectly agreeable to them, fell out of the ranks and proceeded to their quarters. For this offence they were placed in arrest, but the act itself was one which would not have been committed if a proper state of discipline and subordination existed in the institution.

one which would not have been committed if a proper state of discipline and subordination existed in the institution.

In seeking an explanation for the denoralization which appears to exist, the Board have no difficulty in discovering a cause amply sufficient to account for the present condition of things. It is found in the fact that for some time past the War Bepartment has apparently paid no respect to the recommendations of the Academic Board, but has repeatedly reinstated or reappointed cadets found deficient of dismissed for violation of the rules.

As the importance of this subject required that it should be distinctly presented to the department, care was taken to procure evidences from the academic records and the opinions of prominent members of the academic staff. A communication was addressed to the superintendent of the Military Academy, by resolution of the Board of Visiters, requesting a copy of "the names of all cadets who had been rejustated or reappointed within the list year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record, and the effect of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy.

With the reply of the superintendent were included copies of letters from the late Secretaries of War containing the action of the department upon the recommendations of the Academic Board as to the disposition of those cadets who were "not proficient" at the examinations of June, 1869, and January, 1861, or whose conduct, in the opinion of the Beard, unfitted them for the army.

The superintendent, in transmitting the information asked for, accompanied the documents with the following remarks:—

"A careful examination of the records of these cadets,"

opinion of the Beard, unfatted them for the army.

The superintendent, in transmitting the information asked for, accompanied the documents with the following remarks:

"A careful examination of the records of these cadets, herewith sent, as to scholarship and demerit, up to the periods when the Board made their recommendations, and of the same particulars as to all of those who are still connected with the institution, will enable the Board of Visiters to form a correct opinion as to the effect on discipline of reinstating or reuppointing cadets who, after a careful examination, have been pronounced "not proficient," or who have exceededed the utnost limit of demerit allowed by the regulations of the Academy.

"Restoration to the Academy, ofter recommendation for dismissal by the Academic Board, has unquestionably been prejudical to discipline. The hope of being reinstated, founded on such precedents, has causad more neglect of study than indolence, and a greater disregard of the regulations of the Academy than has arisen from naturally viceous or careless habits. If the government have not full confidence in the ability and integrity of those to whom is intrusted the management of this mational school, it should be committed to other and more competent persona. A failure on the part of government to sustain the Academic Board in their official acts discourages them in the part for manes of their duties, while it encourages those under their charge to acts of issubardination and neglect of duty.

The papers accompanying the report of the Superintentent exhibit the fact that at the examination in June, then the part of the superintendent exhibit the fact that at the examination in June, and the part of the cades were found "not proficient." and all but three were recommended to be discharged—three to be turned back. All of the discharged cadets have been returned to the Academy.

Several of those cadets had been found deficient at previous examinations; some, in addition to deficiency, had been reported as extr

i close confinement.

Several of the cadets who have been reappointed were ported by the Academic Board to "possess no capacity hatever for acquiring the course under the most favorable circumstances."

whatever for acquiring the course under the most favorable circumstances."

The endorsement of the Secretary of War on the report of cadets pronounced "not predicient," in January, 1861, exhibits the fact that, contrary to the recommendations of the Board, two cadets were permitted to go on with their respective classes.

The Superintendent of the Mi itary Academy was instructed to inform the discharged cadets, eleven in number, that "should their respective members of Congress think proper to renominate them, they would be reappointed and permitted to return to the Academy in June next,"

pointed and permitted to return to the Academy in June next,."
In other words, the recommendations of the Academic Board were not only disregarded, but the Superintendent was placed in the humiliating position of being himself tequired to inform the discharged cadets that if renominated they would be reappointed.

To enable the department to form a correct opinion of the inutility of reinstating cadets found deficient by the Academic Board, the following extract from a communication additionable the treatment of the Board of Visiters, at his request, by the professor of mathematics, is submitted.—

Case No. 1—Declared deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on fifth class course;

mended for discharge; turned back on fifth class course; stands twenty one in a class of twenty-six members. Chas No. 2.—befeichen in Janeary, 1859; discharged; respiciated in June, 1859; deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; permitted to go on with his class of doubtful proficiency in fourth class course in June, 1861; re-examined by Academic Board; stands next to foot of class.

class.

Case No. 3.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on fifth class course; of doubtful profetines in fourth class course in June, 1861; re-examined by Academie Board; stands at foot of class.

Case No. 4.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined June, 1861; and found deficient.

Onse No. 5.—Difficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined in June, 1861; found deficient.

for discharge; turned back; re-examined in June, 1881; found deficient.

Of seven members of the class deemed of doubtful proficiency on examination by the committee, and re-examined by the Academic Board, four, as appears above, had been previously found deficient, and recommended for discharge.

These facts will enable the department to determine whether the benefits resulting to individuals from reinstating cadets found deficient and recommended for discharge, is sufficient to compensate for the evils to the service which result from the practice.

In view of all the facts, the Board of Visiters recommended that cadets prenounced "not proficient" by the Academic Board shall be dismissed, unless recommended by the Board to be turned back; and in no case shall a cadet who has been discharged be reinstated or reappointed, unless peculiar circumstances shall induce the Academic Board so to recommend.

The correspondence on the subject of reinstating cadets is submitted with this report.

Since the year of 1812, when the Military Academy was thoroughly reorganized, there has been no material increase in the number of cadets annually educated at the Academy. The total number then was fixed at 250; the possible maximum is now but 273, but yet, while the increase in the corps of cadets, has been thus inconsiderate, our population has quadrupled in number, our territorial possessions have well nigh doubled in extent, while tur necessities for military service and its kindred scientific pursuits have increased in a still larger proportion than either.

the persents have increased in a still larger proportion that either.

It is obvious that the wants of the service require an increase in the number of caders. It appears from inquiry that the present buildings are sufficient to accommodate comfortably about 400 students. To give them instruction no increase in the academic staff, recitation rooms or apparatus would be necessary beyond that which is now required, excepting, perhaps, a few assistants. Almost the only expense attendant upon an forcease in the number of cadets to 400 would be for their pay. It is recommended, therefore, that an immediate increase be made to this extent, by authorizing each Sonator to sominate one cadet in addition to those to which the Congressional districts are entitled under existing customs, the balance to be made up by appointments at large.

In reference to police, faced affairs, &c., the Board of Visiters see no defects in the present systems in opera-

tion at the Military Academy, and have no recommenda All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DAVIES

CHARLES DAVIES,
President of Board of Visiters.
HERMAN HAUPT,
Secretary of Board of Visiters.
JAMES S, ALIPAN,
ASAHEL BUSH,
JAMES G, BLAINE,
JAMES CLARK,
DAVID COOPER,
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
DAVID DAVIS,
JOHN WOODRUFF,
S, Secretary of War, Hou. Smon Cameron, Secretary of War

THE REBELLION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

6,000 00

or hoisting apparatus for provision stores.
For dredging channels.
For repairs of dry dock
For water pipes and bydrants.

For blige blocks for dry dock.

For extension of main sewer.

For new derriek, including foundation.

For floor to third story of machine shop and columns to support.

For rainad through new store.

For caiseon to launching ways.

For repairs of all kinds.

For removing small shears.

Philadelphia.

Coating dock. For removing sman Philadelphia.
For repairs of floating dock.
Washington.

For repairs of all kinds.

Mare Lilend.

For repairs to fleating dock and other repairs in the yard.

Navel Asplum, Philadelphia.

For the extension of main sewer.

For contingent expenses at the several navy yards, to meet extraordinary demands for the remainder of the current and the next theel year. 50,000 00

For the extension of main sewer.
For contingent expenses at the several navy yards, to meet extraordinary demands for the remainder of the current and the next discal year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following stums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for arrearness for the year ending 30th of June, 1861.

For pay of commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy.

For the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, reservations due on existing contracts, the fitting out of the ships of war.

For ordenance and ordinance stores, including incidental expenses.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purpose:—viz.: freight end transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models and drawings, purchase and prepair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steem englises in navy yards, purchase, and the purchase and repairs by workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy vards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to said labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awaings and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advecate, plotage and towage of vessels, assistance to vessels in distress, and for bills of health and quarontine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports.

10,000 00

Total.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS PASSED HOUSE, AND WILL PROBABLY PASS SENATE PASSED-HOUSE, AND WILL PROBABLY PASS SENATE.
A RILL MAKING ADBITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT
OF THE ARMY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1562,
AND APPROPRIATIONS OF ARREAMAGES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
RENDING JUNE 30, 1861/
But it enacted by the Scrate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money of the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for
the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and situ-two:—

otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two—

For expense of recruiting, transportation of recruits from the different rendezvous to general depots, procuring of medical aftendance, and all other expenses attending the raising of twenty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five men, to be organized into nine regiment of infantry, one regiment of cartillery, as

coners at the bar be arraigned under the indictment presented yesterday.

Mr. Larocque—If your Honor please, I représent but one

Mr. Larceque—If your Honor please, I represent but one of the prisoners. There are other counsel I believe who represent the prisoners generally. I appear for Mr. Harlestone (the mate), and I will now state what have to say with respect to the motion made by the District Attorney. Mr. Daniel D. Lord is associated with me, and I believe he is now engaged in the adjoining court, but will soon be here. The Court will perceive that the learned District Attorney has very properly taken a considerable period of time for the framing of this indictment. It is some weeks now since the warrant of arrest was issued, and the course which he has taken cortainly deserves great commendation; for the indictment in this case, more than any other that has ever been found in this Court, required greater care in its proparation, and it is one which will certainly present more important questions than probably any that has ever been found in this Court. The indictment was only present more important questions than probably any that has ever been found in this Court. The indictment was only present more important questions that it will certainly present more important questions that it will certainly be resolved in the court and the course which he increased by the rebels, and all intercourse between the general government and the loyal part of the nation in imminent danger of being caputated by the rebels, and all intercourse between the general government and the loyal part of the nation in imminent danger of being caputated by the rebels, and all intercourse between the general government and the loyal part of the nation in imminent danger of being caputated by the rebels, and all intercourse between the general government and the loyal part of the nation in imminent danger of being caputated by the rebels, and all intercourse between the general government and the loyal part of the nation in imminent danger of being caputated by such government and the loyal part of the nation in the public press to have the rebels, and the publ .28,084,284 00

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants.

For pay of the three months' volunteers.

For pay of the three years' volunteers.

For pay of the three years' volunteers.

For pay of the three years' volunteers.

For subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers.

For subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers endisted men, gaard, hospital, storehouses and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules and ozen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of state for noidiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermentser's department, certificates for discharged seldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for printing of division and department or dera and reports.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-for the cidental expenses of the quarter.

course to take with "regard to it. I god then reconstruction to the cloth their the regarder with the progress with the discharged society, basic forms to the pay and quartermaster's department or dera and reports.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judges advocate, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the sact of 1802; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the erceiton of barracks, quartern, storohouses and haspitals, in the construction of roads any other constant labor, for pariods of not less than ten days, under the acts of 2d of March, 1819, and 4th of August, 1884, including those employed an clerks at division and department head quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier pasts and armies in the field; of eccurt to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military eccorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the hold, or at the posts on the frontier posts and armies in the real commissioned officers and solders; authorized office furniture; here of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of deservation of deservation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of deservation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of clerks to officers of the indictment.

The District Attorney—I have no doubt it is very proper that time should be given to examine this indictment and to take such course wish respect to it as counsel may think it their duty to take, standing in the relation they do towards their clients. I should be very glad, however, if that time could be, consistent with the convenience of counsel, so near an that the plens should be made and the trial set down for some day before the Court adjourns. I shall be ready, if your Honor please, on behalf of the gavernment, to try the prisoners on any day. I shall be ready to try them within two or three days; but certainly it is proper that counsel should have time to examine the indictment as suggested. I hope, however, that counsel will examine it speedily and before the Court adjourns, as I understand your Honor will adjourn at an early day, in order that the plea may be put in and some day fixed for the trial of the cause.

Mr. Larceque—I would be utterly impossible for this case to be tried this term. In conversation with the counsel for the government, a few days ago, the gentleman himself declared that the case could not be tried this term of the Court, and it would be impossible, your Honor, for us to be ready for the during this term. It will be necessary for us to obtain testimony from abroad, out of the limits of this State, and that cause the precured in time to try the case this term, to come the procured in time to try the case this term, or the court will agree with me, that a proceeding of this importance should be conducted with deliberation, and that ample time should be given to the prisoners to prepare their decine. I had understood, moreover, that some intimation had been made by your Honor is associate on the bench (Judge Nelson) that he would attend upon the trial of this case. I am told that Judge Nelson met with an accident shortly after his return home from his attendance upon his judicial duties, by being run away with by a horse, and that it is of the unance as the secure of quartermister's department; compensation of forage and waren masters, authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of desorters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the regiments of dragoons and light artillery, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and mails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named.

For the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses, eighty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen, at one hundred and interesting the horses of the corps named.

For mileage, or the allowance made to efficers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, eccorts, or supplies.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places an the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordanace, ordanace stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and arms from the foundries and arms from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places and the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordanace, ordanace stores, and small arms from the foundries and arms from the places of delivery and arms from the places of delivery and arms from the places of delivery and arms from the foundries and arms from the foundries and arms from the foundries and arms from the places of delivery and arms from th

roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of the troops in the field. 16,220,954 00 For gunboats on the Western rivers. 1,000,006 60 Hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safekeeping of military stores; of grounds for aummer cantonneuts and for temporary huts. 1,500,000 00 For clothing, camp and garrison equipage. 13,418,437 02 For contingencies of the array. 200,000 00 For the medical and hospital departments. 1,271,841 00 For armament of fortifications. 457,600 00 For the current expenses of the ordinance service. 306,292 00

counsel.

Judge Shipman—There is no necessity, then, for the Court to assign counsel?

Mr. Brady—In response to your Honor, allow me to say that I represent Captsin Boker more particularly. From the very necessity of this case a number of counsel have been employed, and more, probably, than will take part, as your Honor is well aware, in the trial. I have had the pleasure of conferring with Mr. Lord only once since this case arose, and as he is in every respect the senior of the gentlemen who are employed in the case, we should like an opportunity for conference. It is highly important to determine what species of plea should be put in to the indictment, and while, as I remarked, all the counsel may not take a prominent part in the argument or the trial, yet their indgments ought to be considered by each other and some decisive course concluded upon. There cortainly can be no great occasion for hurry, as these men are cleasely confined, and certainly are under the closest kind of restraint, from what I see around me (glancing at the prisoners handenfed). I don't suppose there is any apprehension, even if the prison doors were opened, that they would be likely to escape, from the state of feeling which at present exists in this city and this section of the country. We only wish for time that is necessary to determine what kind of an answer to make to this lade-tment, and after that we will proceed, I venture to any with the utmost diligence, to have the case prepared

sary to determine what kind of an answer to make to this indictment, and after that we will proceed, I venture to say, with the utmost diligence, to have this case prepared for trial, or it may probably turn out that there will be no necessity for any trial. That may occur to a legal mind or it may not.

Judge Shipman-Well, let the prisoners be remanded till Tuesday morning next.

The privateers were then taken to the fombs in the custody of the Deputy Marshal, followed by a dense crowd, which increased as they walked down tentre street.

There is a large array of eminent counsel engaged on behalf of the prisoners.

THE ALLEGED CLOTHING FRAUDS. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF OUTSICERS NAMED IN THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ACTHORIZE THE EMBODYING AND EQUIPMENT OF A VOLUNTEE MILITIA AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE

A VOLUNTER MILITIA AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE FUBLIC DEFENCE, PASSED APRIL 16, 1861.
The undersigned, members of such Board, having been appointed a committee to investigate all matters connected with the contract made between this Slate and Messrs. Brooks Brothers, of the city of New York, for the delivery of uniforms to be furnished to the volunteer militia the State, and particularly as to the quality of the pal-

of the State, and particularly as to the quality of the pat-forms delivered under such contract, report:—
That your committee have examined such contract and the samples of cloth attached to the same (new on file in the office of the Comptroller) and have appended to this report a copy of the minutes of this Beard relating thereto, and have since examined a farge portion of the uniforms delivered by Mearrs. Brocks Brothers under their con-tract, and have taken such testimony in relation thereto as was by your committee deemed necessary to establish all the facts relative, to the making of such contract, and the quality of the uniforms delivered under it, which tes-

an the facts relative to the making of such contract, and the quality of the uniforms delivered under it, which tes-timony is also annewed to this report.

The undersigned submit that such minutes, contract and testimony crtabish the following facts, viz.

That on the 23d day of April last this Board caused a notice to be published inviting proposals for furnishing uniforms and doubling for 12,000 of the volunteer militia of this state.

The District Atterney—I would now move that the prioners at the bar be arraigned under the indictment preoners at the bar be arraigned under the indictment preone set the

the made.
That upon receipt of such request, this Board appointed the Treasurer of the State a committe to proceed to New York city and to confer with Assistant Quartermaster General Arthur and Major Patrick in reference to said uniforms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY, July 17-6 P. M. There was a slight increase to-day in the demand for call loans from the stock brokers, but the money market is otherwise unaltered. The foreign exchange market closed dull for the Persia's mail at 106% a 107 for sterling, and from 5.32% a 5.30 for francs, the quotations being in both cases for first class bankers' bills.

Stocks took another upward turn to-day, accompanied by large transactions in almost every department of the list. The advance arises entirely from the increased confidence in the ability of the federal government to subdue the Southern rebels. The market opened at a slight improvement on yesterday afternoon's quotations, continued to gain strength up to the close of the first board, and became perfectly rampant at the afternoon session when some of the bear operators attempted to take in their "shorts." New York Central rose to 79%, Erie to 29, Hudson New York Central rose to 19%, Eric to 29, Hudson River to 37% Reading to 39%, Michigan Southern guaranteed to 32%, Penama to 111, Illipois Central to 69%, Galena to 56%, Toledo to 32, Rock Island to 45, and Burlington and Quincy to 63. A moderate reaction followed this sudden rise, and, after the final adjournment, most of these stocks were offered at 1/4 a 1/2 per cent below the above prices.

The border State stocks did not all participate

in this advance, the supply from the West being more than equal to the demand. Tennessees and Missouris each rose to 45 at the second board while North Carolinas and Louisianas were barely sustained at 57% and 56 respectively-yesterday's prices. The Northern State stocks showed ineversed strength. Ohio long sixes rose to 92, and Illinois State sixes to 84. The government sixes of 1881 advanced one per cent, closing in demand at so. The five per cents were hardly so firm, and a private sale of the coupon fives of 1871 took place at 80. Bank shares and railroad bonds were in better demand at higher prices.

The market closed firm at about the following quotations:--United States 6's, registered, 1881, 89 1/4; do. 6's, coupen, 1881, 89 a 1/4; do. 5's, 1874, 80¼ a ½; Indiana 5's, 76 a 77; Virginia 6's, 47¼ a 1/4; Tennessee 6's, 441/4 a 3/4; North Carolina 6's, 57 That in pursuance of such invitation proposals were received from various persons to furnish such uniforms and clothing, and that none of the persons offering such proposals, except said from of Brooks Brokkers, urclassed to

the national armory for purchase of gunpowder and lead for purchase of artillery horses. For hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safekeeping of military stores, of grounds for summer cantenments and for temporary huts. THE BLOCKADE.

420,000 00

565.246 63

265.013 80

20,000 00 40,000 00 25,000 00

2 254 186 81

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Shipman. July 17 .- The United States vz. Thomas Harrison Baker

For transportation of the army and its sepplies.

For transportation of officers' baggage. 15.367 00
For purchase of dragoon hers's sequence. 22,334.76 00
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage. 1,350 151 38
For current expenses of ordnance service. 20,000 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops.

For manufacture of arms. 400,000 00
For increasing the manufacturing capacity of the national armory. 20,000 00
For purchase of gunnowder and lead. 40,000 00

fornia.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay,
California.

90,000 00 For the regular supplies of the Quartermas-

for transportation of the army and its sup-

Captain, and Twelve of the Crew of the Pirate Savanneh .-The court room was densely crowded, and as the prisoners were brought is bandcoffed they were intently gazed upon by the spectators. They were larged in the Grand Jury seats, and the Captain and mate were placed to-gether near the Marshal's deek. Contrary to the usual custom, the handouffs were not taken off the prisoners during their stay in court. After some preliminary mo Mr. E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney,

said:--If the Court please, is the case of Baker and others, the prisoners now at the bar, indicted for robbery on the high sear, I move that they be arraigned and called upon to plead. I may here remark that I have notified all the counsel I had known who appeared for the prisoners, and if any gentle-man has not received such a notification is proceeds from the fact that his name has not been given to the Distric Attorney I understand that Mr. Larocque is counsel for one or two of the prisoners, and I understand that he is down stairs.

Mr. Larocque here enjered the court.